

ATSDR Federal Quarterly Report

26-Nov-03 07:37 AM

ACTUAL COMPLETION FROM :7/1/2003
ACTUAL COMPLETION TO :9/30/2003

DIVISION : HA

AF DERA

DOVER AIR FORCE BASE

DE8570024010

DE

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: Nov-15-2002 SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jun-30-2003 ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-14-2003

PHA--data validation.

A draft of the PHA was provided for data validation on August 14, 2003.

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Public

SCHEDULED START: Jul-01-2003 SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003 ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-26-2003

PHA--public comment release

To evaluate possible health hazards associated with environmental contamination at Dover Air Force Base, ATSDR conducted a comprehensive public health assessment. On the basis of this evaluation, ATSDR identified five exposure situations for evaluation. They include naturally occurring arsenic in on-base drinking water wells, contaminants in off-base drinking water wells, lead in housing, vapors from contaminants in groundwater plumes, and use of recreational areas near a landfill. ATSDR evaluated possible hazards associated with these exposures and concluded that they are not of health concern.

GALENA AIR FORCE STATION

AK9570028655

AK

ACTIVITY : HCW --- Other

DOC RELEASE: Final

SCHEDULED START: Nov-01-2002 SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003 ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-20-2003

Public Health Consultation--site summary

ATSDR prepared and released a Site Summary Health Consultation based on public health issues and concerns identified during the site visit on July 10, 2003. Environmental issues involving air, soil, water, and subsistence foods were identified in the Site Summary and will be evaluated in the public health assessment that is being prepared.

ACTIVITY : SAP --- Site Visits

SCHEDULED START: Nov-01-2002 SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003 ACTUAL COMPLETION: Jul-10-2003

Site visit was carried out July 8-10 (includes Galena AFB, Campion Air Station, and Kalakaket Creek White Alice Station).

ATSDR met with various agencies and Tribal officials during the site visit on July 10. Public health issues were identified and summarized in a Site Summary Health Consultation and will be evaluated in a Public Health Assessment.

HANSCOM FIELD/HANSCOM AIR FORCE BASE

MA8570024424

MA

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003 SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003 ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-23-2003

PHA--data validation

ATSDR provided a draft of the PHA for data validation on September 23, 2003.

ARMY BRAC

TOOELE ARMY DEPOT (NORTH AREA)

UT3213820894

UT

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Final

SCHEDULED START: Jul-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-29-2003

PHA--final

Exposure to contaminants in groundwater from two on-site drinking-water wells poses no past or current public health hazard. Site-related VOCs have not been detected in either of these wells. Exposure to contaminants in groundwater from off-site municipal or private wells poses no past, current, or future public health hazard. The cities of Grantsville and Tooele City operate municipal wells that meet state and federal safe-drinking-water standards. Private wells located within one mile of the northeast corner or north-central boundary of TEAD may be affected by the TCE plume; water quality is appropriate for irrigation, stock watering, and industrial uses.

Exposures to air contaminants from open burning/open detonation activities at TEAD do not pose a health hazard for residents living in close proximity to the depot. Since 1993, local residents have not been exposed to contaminants from the OB/OD operations that would be expected to cause adverse health effects. Before 1990, detonations were permitted at TEAD that were as much as seven times greater (by weight) than those currently allowed. No air monitoring was conducted in Grantsville at that time. Therefore, ATSDR considers the public health hazard to be indeterminate for exposures in Grantsville to past air contaminants from OD operations before 1990.

Exposures to ordnance and explosive waste (OEW) at the agricultural area immediately adjacent to the OB/OD area during farming was a past, and is a current, public health hazard. The land continues to be used for farming, and the property has not been completely cleared of OEW. According to TEAD officials, the OB/OD process has been modified to prevent additional OEW materials from entering any portion of this property. In addition, the property has been included in the Military Mission Response Plan to remove OEW from the uncleared sections. ATSDR recommends that the uncleared portion of the land not be farmed until clearance actions are complete.

Exposures from lead-contaminated soil at the skeet range do not pose a public health hazard. Soil within the skeet range was contaminated with lead. Access to this area was restricted, however, and opportunities for exposure were generally very limited. Remediation of this area was completed in the fall of 2002. Following approval by the Department of Environmental Quality, the area will be available for residential use.

ARMY DERA**FORT WAINWRIGHT****AK6210022426****AK****ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment****DOC RELEASE:** Public

SCHEDULED START: Apr-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-05-2003

PHA--public comment

Fort Wainwright contains a number of sites that have soil or groundwater contaminant concentrations above regulatory limits. It also has a number of potential physical hazards that could affect the on-post or surrounding local community. ATSDR evaluated potential exposure pathways for each of these sites as well as the health concerns identified by the community. The evaluation considered past, current, and future exposures to contaminants originating on-base. Physical hazards were also considered. In general, while a number of sites have contaminant concentrations above regulatory standards, at no sites are people being exposed to contaminants at levels likely to cause health effects. At one site, however, additional sampling would be prudent to confirm the expectation that the concentrations are below levels of health concern.

That site involves sampling in the Chena River. Sampling information indicates that VOC and SVOC levels in the Chena River are not likely to cause health effects for local fish consumers. However, the one sampling event that considered metals reported an arsenic concentration above both the regulatory and background levels. Insufficient sampling data are available to identify whether metals, especially arsenic, actually exist in the Chena River water at levels that could indicate a concern for fish consumption. The Army is scheduled to re-evaluate the sampling needs for the Chena River in 2005; the need for additional arsenic sampling will be considered at that time. ATSDR concurs with this scheduled evaluation and supports additional sampling for the Chena River in order to identify whether metals are present in the river at levels that could affect the public health of fish consumers.

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment**DOC RELEASE:** Final

SCHEDULED START: Jul-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

PHA--final

Fort Wainwright contains a number of sites that have soil or groundwater contaminant concentrations above regulatory limits. It also has a number of potential physical hazards that could affect the on-post or surrounding local community. ATSDR evaluated potential exposure pathways for each of these sites as well as the health concerns identified by the community. The evaluation considered past, current, and future exposures to contaminants originating on-base. Physical hazards were also considered. In general, while a number of sites have contaminant concentrations above regulatory standards, at no sites are people being exposed to contaminants at levels likely to cause health effects. At one site, however, additional sampling would be prudent to confirm the expectation that the concentrations are below levels of health concern.

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IOWA ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	IA7213820445	IA
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ACTIVITY : HCW --- Review of Environmental Sampling (Initial Report)

DOC RELEASE: Public

SCHEDULED START: Oct-01-2002

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-25-2003

Public Health Consultation--public comment--DU and Be pathways into community

The information available at this time indicates that no environmental releases of either Be or DU have resulted from activities conducted at the Iowa Army Ammunition Plant (IAAAP) or the Burlington Atomic Energy Commission Plant (BAECP) at levels that would cause adverse human health effects to residents of the facility or those living outside the facility boundary. Therefore, ATSDR places IAAAP in the No Apparent Public Health Hazard category. No Apparent Public Health Hazard is a category used in ATSDR's public health assessments and consultations for sites where human exposure to contaminated media might be occurring, might have occurred in the past, or might occur in the future, but where the exposure is not expected to cause any harmful health effects.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY RESERVATION	ma2570024487	MA
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ACTIVITY : TEC --- Other

SCHEDULED START: Oct-01-2002

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

Coordination with Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

SIERRA ARMY DEPOT	CA5210020843	CA
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ACTIVITY : HCW --- Review of Environmental Sampling

DOC RELEASE: Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: Oct-01-2001

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jun-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-01-2003

Public Health Consultation--data validation--Air pathway of smoke traveling offsite into CA and NV from burning munitions
ATSDR released a health consultation for data validation on munitions burning at Sierra Army Depot.

USARMY/NASA REDSTONE ARSENAL	AL7210020742	AL
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ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Public

SCHEDULED START: Apr-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-16-2003

PHA--public comment

The Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH), under a cooperative agreement with ATSDR, reviewed available environmental information for the Redstone Army Garrison and evaluated the primary pathways through which people living outside of the installation might come into contact with contaminants from the site. These exposure pathways include groundwater, soil, sediment, surface water, and air. On the basis of available data, ADPH did not identify any completed exposure pathways, and ADPH concludes that Redstone Army Garrison poses no public health hazard. No recommendations were made.

VOLUNTEER ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT	TN6210020933	TN
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ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-29-2003

PHA--data validation draft

The PHA was released for data validation on September 29, 2003.

FUDS**SPRINGVALLEY CHEMICAL MUNITIONS****DCXCRA175000****DC****ACTIVITY : MTG --- Group meetings (Task Force)**

SCHEDULED START: Sep-26-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-26-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-26-2003

ATSDR presented exposure investigation information to the Mayor's Spring Valley Scientific Advisory Panel.

ATSDR presented a review of the three exposure investigations conducted in the Spring Valley area to the Mayor's Spring Valley Advisory Panel. The panel is considering whether to recommend conducting an epidemiologic study. Other presentations were an overview of the Department of Health's activities in Spring Valley, a description of the DOH's Surveillance System, and an update of the

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers activity in Spring Valley.

Drs. Alden Henderson (DHS) and Susan Metcalf (DHAC) were invited to attend the Executive Session of the Advisory Panel. Dr. Henderson discussed the current surveillance system in place. He offered the assistance of his branch in evaluating and making recommendations to the existing system.

TANAPAG VILLAGE (SAIPAN)**MPD982524506****MP****ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment****DOC RELEASE: Public**

SCHEDULED START: Feb-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Jul-28-2003

PHA--public comment

The Department of Public Health (DPH) of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) asked ATSDR to assist with evaluating the exposure of village residents to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), to determine the extent of public health impact, and to address PCB-related community health concerns. Releases of PCBs from damaged electrical equipment reportedly left behind by the military in the 1960s had resulted in contamination in Tanapag Village.

Samples of surface soil, animals, plants, surface water, sediment, and groundwater were analyzed. Sampling detected PCBs primarily in surface soil and to a lesser extent in sediment and locally harvested foods. However, the soil and sediment contamination was limited to specific areas in the village. Testing of local foods revealed some PCB contamination in land crab, but the levels were too low to be a health hazard to people who eat them.

In the Tanapag clinic, DPH and ATSDR collected blood serum and completed a thorough medical examination of village residents. No clinical signs of PCB-related disease were seen. On average, serum PCB levels in the village were within the normal range of the U.S. population.

In the document, ATSDR concludes the following:

- PCB contamination in the village does not pose a current or future public health hazard. Contaminated soil has been removed from Tanapag Village, which eliminated a major exposure source. Consuming contaminated land crab would result in a small degree of exposure, but would not be likely to be harmful to health.
- Contamination in the past does not present a public health hazard. Available evidence indicates that the PCB contamination in Tanapag has not harmed the health of village residents. Blood serum sampling results show that Tanapag residents have not experienced unusually high exposure to PCBs over the past several years. On the average, serum PCB levels in Tanapag are within the range of U.S. background levels. The agency classifies the past exposure as no apparent public health hazard.

ATSDR recommends

- Resampling and analyzing land crab tissue for PCB contamination two years after PCB-contaminated soil is removed from the village. Two years is the approximate life span of a land crab.
- Evaluating future crab sampling data to determine whether a Tanapag land crab consumption advisory is warranted, and eliminating or modifying the advisory on the basis of new data. This action would be conducted by CNMI DPH, with ATSDR available to assist in the data review.

ACTIVITY : HCW --- Review of Environmental Sampling

DOC RELEASE: Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: May-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-15-2003

Public Health Consultation--data validation--Coleville river fish sampling

Health consult on Colville River fish sampling was provided to agencies and tribal officials for data validation review. The tribe asked for an extension of the comment period until October 24, 2003.

FUSRAP**COLONIE INTERIM STORAGE SITE****NY0890137854****NY****ACTIVITY : HCW --- Review of Environmental Sampling****DOC RELEASE:** Public

SCHEDULED START: Oct-01-2002

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-15-2003

Public Health Consultation--public comment--emissions of DU and Pb, indoor air for volatile organics

Although EPA did not have air regulations for DU while the plant was operating, the highest stack releases of uranium for the 1979–1984 period exceeded EPA's current NESHAP guidelines. On the basis of the levels of DU found in soil, and the fact that the NL plant scaled down operations during the late 1970s and early 1980s (USDOE 1989b), the earlier air emissions were probably higher than those documented between 1979 and 1984. ATSDR believes that the DU emissions at these high levels could have increased the risk of health effects—especially kidney disease—for people living near the plant. In addition, the combination of inhaling DU and cigarette smoke could have increased risk of lung cancer. Although how much the risk was increased is unknown, ATSDR concludes that in the past, the uncharacterized emissions from the NL plant were a public health hazard to the community surrounding the plant. On the other hand, contacting DU-contaminated soil when playing or gardening, or when eating fruits and vegetables grown in DU-contaminated soil, probably would not have caused people to become sick. ATSDR's conclusion category for this exposure is no apparent public health hazard.

NL operated a foundry until 1960. During this time no air emissions were measured at the plant. Because of the lack of data on lead-air emissions from the plant, ATSDR's conclusion category for breathing lead from air emissions at NL is an indeterminate public health hazard. That said, however, it is important to note that when the foundry stopped operations the lead emissions also stopped.

In May 2003, NYSDOH and NYSDEC sampled soil in the Yardsboro Avenue area for lead and other metals. ATSDR reviewed the data and found that the lead in these areas is not at levels that would cause adverse health effects. On the basis of this data, ATSDR concludes that contacting lead-contaminated soil and incidental ingestion of lead-contaminated soil poses no apparent public health hazard.

Because groundwater contamination had migrated off site, USACE took two rounds of VOC-indoor samples from five homes near the Colonie Site. ATSDR compared these results to reference values and used a screening level model to predict indoor air concentrations from the highest values found in the groundwater plume for homes not sampled. The results of these samples and the results from the model showed VOCs in indoor air would not be expected to reach levels that would cause health effects. ATSDR's conclusion category for this exposure is no apparent public health hazard.

ATSDR recommends that parents concerned about their children's exposure to lead have their children's blood-lead levels tested by their health care provider. This recommendation includes following CDC's guidelines for testing children who live in houses built before 1950.

ACTIVITY : MTG --- Group meetings (RAB)

SCHEDULED START: Sep-05-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-05-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-05-2003

Restoration Advisory Board meeting to discuss public health consultation

On September 5, 2003, ATSDR attended the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' public meeting at the Colonie Community Center in Colonie, NY. Approximately 200 people attended the meeting, including community members, local elected officials, and NYSDOH and NYSDEC staff. ATSDR presented the findings from the Colonie Site Public Health Consultation and answered questions from the audience. Attendees expressed concerns about health effects from the site and for a community health study.

NAVY BRAC**AGANA NAVAL AIR STATION****GU0170027320****GU****ACTIVITY :** PHA --- Public Health Assessment**DOC RELEASE:** Final

SCHEDULED START: Nov-15-2002

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

PHA--final- -selected exposure pathways--soil and food chain.

ATSDR prepared this public health assessment to evaluate exposure pathways and to respond to community concerns about past and current exposures to contaminants associated with the Agana Power Plant in Guam. ATSDR evaluated environmental information for all areas of contamination on and from the site. This document reports on three environmental pathways: 1) past and current exposures to PCBs and other contaminants from eating foods harvested in the Agana Swamp and River; 2) past and current exposures to PCBs from gardening and playing in the soil contaminated by runoff from the APP; and 3) past and current exposures to PCBs from swimming and wading in the Agana Swamp and River. ATSDR determined that none of the chemical exposures poses a public health hazard.

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment**DOC RELEASE:** Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: Nov-01-2002

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-15-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

PHA--data validation--Air and Groundwater

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

Public Health Consultation-- letter evaluating landfill gas sampling data (September 30, 2003)

This letter presents the results of ATSDR's review of the data and information supplied by the Navy describing their efforts to characterize a landfill on the northern side of the installation for landfill gases and potential for gas migration to neighboring buildings. The purpose of this review was to identify whether additional public health actions are needed to prevent exposures to potential health or safety hazards resulting from methane migration from the landfill.

ATSDR reviewed the results of ambient air surveys, surveys of soil gas performed around the perimeter of the landfill, and the quarterly monitoring of the landfill's permanent gas monitoring probes. The results were from sampling events from February through November 2002.

In total, the sampling results suggest that migration of methane from the landfill is possible along the northern perimeter of the landfill. ATSDR evaluated potential exposure to methane and other landfill gases for several different populations of people in the area. ATSDR reached the following conclusions about the potential exposure for each population group:

1. Although none of the building interiors had detectable methane concentrations at the time of the survey, many were located near areas with significant concentrations of methane in the soil gas. Methane concentrations measured in the crawlspace of one building, 830, represented a safety concern, so the Navy took actions to eliminate the potential health and safety concerns in this area. Additional volatile compounds were not found at levels that would cause health effects for any of the building occupants.
2. Methane concentrations in the soil gas are a safety concern for outdoor workers working on projects in and around the landfill area. Because of decreasing soil gas methane concentrations beyond the landfill boundary, no current health or safety concerns exist for outdoor workers working beyond the landfill boundary. Navy procedures regarding landfill access will ensure that all workers are aware of the potential for encountering methane in the soil gas. The concentrations of the other landfill gases also do not represent a safety or health hazard for the outdoor workers.
3. Methane measurements in the soil gas along the western boundary of the landfill have consistently shown very low concentrations. Although indoor sampling data is not available for the buildings located near Fitch Avenue between Palou Street and Shaffer Avenue, workers in those buildings are not expected to be exposed to levels of methane or landfill gases from the Hunters Point Landfill that could cause health or safety concerns.
4. Methane measurements in the soil gas along the southern side of Crisp Avenue have consistently not shown methane in the soil gas. Methane migration beyond Crisp Avenue is not, and was not, likely. Residents of the Bayview community are not, and were not, exposed to soil gases consisting of methane or landfill gases from the Hunters Point Landfill.

The Navy followed the California Code of Regulations when designing both the landfill gas monitoring system and the implementation and operation of the Landfill Gas Time-Critical Removal Action. ATSDR recommends that the Navy continue to follow the California regulations when designing the monitoring program to be enacted after the active gas extraction system is shut-down. Periodic monitoring would be expected to include the soil gas on the UCSF compound, along the boundary of the known landfill, and the building 830 crawlspace. Reactivation of the gas extraction system should be considered if one or more of the locations indicate that the passive venting system is not able keep methane concentrations below the required limits.

NAVY DERA

BEDFORD NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT

MA6170023570

MA

ACTIVITY : MTG --- Group meetings (RAB)

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Jul-16-2003

Restoration Advisory Board meeting presentation

ATSDR presented information to the Restoration Advisory Board about the public health assessment process.

ACTIVITY : SAP --- Site Visits

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Jul-16-2003

Site visit--July 16, 2003

ATSDR worked with Navy officials to tour the site and identify sources of information for the public health assessment.

ATSDR met with community members of the Restoration Advisory Board during the site visit.

FALLON NAVAL AIR STATION

NV9170022173

NV

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Final

SCHEDULED START: Mar-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Jul-18-2003

PHA--final

After evaluating available environmental data and available toxicologic and medical information, ATSDR concluded that no past, current, or future public health hazards exist from exposures to NASF-related contaminants in the environment. Pathways evaluated included on-site groundwater and drinking water, surface water and sediment in drainage ditches, soil, and air.

Recommendations:

As a conservative safety measure, ATSDR recommended that NASF fence off the area that contains the "biopile" at Site 1 (Crash Crew Training Area) pending removal of the contaminated soil. Although it is unlikely that children or station personnel are coming into direct contact with soil contaminants from the biopile at levels of concern, fencing would virtually eliminate any possibility of exposure. The Navy informed ATSDR that a fence was installed around the biopile in July 2002, and a plan is in place to remove the contaminated soil to an off-site disposal facility.

ATSDR recommends that NASF continue to conduct routine annual testing of boundary monitoring wells in the vicinity of the plumes on the east and south to ensure that site-related contaminants are not migrating off site.

If site-related contaminants are detected offsite to the east or south of the station, ATSDR recommends that NASF determine whether any of the private wells in the vicinity of NASF are used for drinking water and test those wells as appropriate.

As a conservative safety measure ATSDR recommends that NASF continue to routinely sample the drainage canals at the point where they exit the base, and analyze for specific petroleum and jet fuel constituents to verify that fuel constituents are not migrating into these canals and off-site.

GULFPORT NAVAL CONST BATTALION CTR	MS2170022626	MS
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ACTIVITY : SAP --- Site Visits

SCHEDULED START: May-01-2003	SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-30-2003	ACTUAL COMPLETION: Jul-11-2003
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Site visit for petition response

ATSDR coordinated a site visit to the Naval Construction Battalion Center (NCBC), Gulfport, MS, with the Southern Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, the Environmental Coordinator, NCBC, and the Naval Environmental Health Center. ATSDR informed the commander of NCBC of the arrangements for the July 9 site visit by letter on May 29, 2003. ATSDR toured the site and identified sources of information needed to conduct a public health assessment. ATSDR also met with the petitioner and other community members. Installation officials requested that ATSDR staff present information about the public health assessment process to a restoration advisory board meeting in October 2003.

LAKEHURST NAVAL AIR ENGINEERING CENTER	NJ7170023744	NJ
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ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Final

SCHEDULED START: Apr-01-2003	SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003	ACTUAL COMPLETION: Jul-07-2003
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PHA--final

ATSDR evaluated whether exposures to environmental contaminants could affect the health of residents of Lakehurst Naval Engineering Center or surrounding communities. Conclusions regarding potential past, current and future exposure situations for nearby communities are based on a thorough evaluation of data and observations made during visits to the base.

ATSDR concluded that groundwater contamination at NAEC Lakehurst poses no apparent public health hazard. Monitoring wells and perimeter wells are in place to detect contamination before it can enter drinking water supplies. The Navy has implemented several measures that have greatly reduced the possibility that someone might be injured by coming into contact with unexploded ordnance or chemical warfare materiel while hunting or playing on base. ATSDR has concluded that eating deer meat harvested from the base is not a public health hazard. Deer retain a very small fraction of radioactive materials, and the amount that is retained in the deer's body is in body parts that are not commonly eaten. ATSDR used computer modeling to evaluate data for air quality. Results suggest that emissions do not cause on-base or off-base air pollution at unhealthy levels. However, regional sources of ozone not related to the base are present. ATSDR identified information from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection that describes ways to reduce exposures to regional air pollution.

SCHEDULED START: May-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-23-2003

PHA--final

ATSDR reviewed available data from many sources and consulted with various local, state, and federal agencies to examine current environmental conditions on and near the site. On the basis of this information, ATSDR draws the following key conclusions and makes the following recommendations:

Surface soils at certain locations on the base were contaminated from past operations. Exposure is unlikely because contaminated soil occurs in areas of restricted access, is covered by grass or pavement, or has been removed. Occasional contact with surface-soil contaminants is not expected to pose a public health hazard for adults or children. ATSDR concluded that surface soil poses no apparent public health hazard.

Homes built before 1978 probably have lead-based paint. ATSDR believes it is prudent for persons who live in or near the Turner Road Neighborhood area to be evaluated for potential exposure to lead. Families should also follow the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Virginia Department of Health recommendations and have potentially exposed children under the age of six screened for elevated blood-lead levels.

Fishing and crabbing is not permitted at Little Creek Harbor because of security concerns. Shellfishing is also restricted because of high bacteriological contamination. People can best protect themselves from exposure to chemical and biological contaminants in fish and shellfish by adhering to the existing restrictions in the harbor.

NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD**VA1170024813****VA****ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment****DOC RELEASE:** Public

SCHEDULED START: Nov-01-2002

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Jul-15-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-25-2003

PHA--public comment

ATSDR reviewed available data from many sources and consulted with various local, state, and federal agencies to examine current environmental conditions on and near the site. ATSDR evaluated possible exposure pathways involving surface water, soil, air, drinking water, consumption of fish and shellfish, and lead in housing units.

On the basis of this information, ATSDR makes the following recommendations related to lead in housing areas and consumption of fish and shellfish:

ATSDR concurs with the current Navy remediation efforts and the Navy's ongoing Pediatric Lead Poisoning Prevention (PLPP) program. ATSDR recommends review of the current status of housing conditions and results of blood lead screening of children to ensure that blood lead levels have remained below levels of concern and that all children potentially exposed in housing areas are tested.

ATSDR recommends that families in Portsmouth participate in the current Virginia Department of Health's (VDC) childhood lead poisoning prevention program (called Lead-Safe Virginia). This recommendation applies to families with children in the Cradock area, the New Gosport areas, and other neighborhoods identified by VDH as high-risk areas. Participation in the Lead-Safe Virginia blood screening program or other lead-screening programs that meet or exceed CDC guidance--combined with the recommended steps to clean, remove, renovate, or remediate lead in and around houses--should be health protective and reduce lead exposure.

People should follow all seafood consumption advisories issued by federal and state agencies, including the prohibition on eating shellfish (except crabs) from the Elizabeth River and its tributaries. For families concerned about eating local fish, crab, and other seafood, ATSDR recommends obtaining seafood from a wide variety of other locations and watersheds.

QUANTICO MARINE CORPS COMBAT DEVELOPMENT COMMA VA1170024722**VA****ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment****DOC RELEASE:** Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-25-2003

PHA--data validation

A pre-decisional data validation draft of the PHA for Marine Corps Combat Development Command (MCCDC) Quantico was released September 25, 2003.

ST. JULIENS CREEK ANNEX (U.S. NAVY)**VA5170000181****VA****ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment****DOC RELEASE:** Pre Draft

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Sep-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Sep-29-2003

PHA--data validation

The PHA for data validation was released September 29, 2003. This was not on the FY03 APOW.

NAVY SUPPLEMENTAL

ISLA DE VIEQUES BOMBING RANGE

PRXCRA594000

PR

ACTIVITY : PHA --- Public Health Assessment

DOC RELEASE: Final

SCHEDULED START: Jan-01-2003

SCHEDULED COMPLETION: Aug-30-2003

ACTUAL COMPLETION: Aug-26-2003

PHA--final--Air Pathway (English and Spanish)

The PHA on air was conducted to determine if exposure to air contaminants potentially released from Navy property on Vieques could have adverse effects on a person's health.

ATSDR found that the residents of Vieques have been exposed to contaminants released during the Navy's military training exercises, but these exposures are much lower than levels known to be associated with adverse health effects. As a result, ATSDR finds that the air exposure pathway on Vieques presents no apparent public health hazard.

To characterize the air quality at Vieques, ATSDR identified and obtained a wide range of relevant data. Specifically, ATSDR initiated an air sampling study during a recent military training exercise and reviewed relevant studies prepared by the following parties: the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board, several academic and independent researchers from universities and private organizations in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Navy, and Navy contractors.